

# NEWPORT

# STANDARD

VOLUME CXXV—No. 7.

NEWPORT, R. I., JULY 29, 1882.

WHOLE NUMBER 6,477.

## THE Newport Mercury,

PUBLISHED BY—  
JOHN P. SANBORN,  
88 Thames, Cor., Pelham St.,  
NEWPORT, R. I.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY was established in June, 1762, and is now the oldest newspaper in Boston, I. It is the hundred and second in Boston, and with but a dozen exceptions, the oldest printed in the English language. It is a large quarto of fifty-six columns filled with interesting reading—editors—style, local and national news—advertisements—articles on many farmers' and household departments—teaching so many households in this and other states, the limited space given to advertising very valuable business given.

TELEGRAM: \$2 per year in advance; single copies

Specimen copies sent free, and special rates given to advertisers by addressing the publisher.

## Local Matters.

The "Mercury's" List of Cottagers. We publish on the 15th page of this paper a full list of Newport's cottagers and other summer residents. The list will be found complete and accurate in every particular, and more full than any other published this year. It is arranged for convenient reference, and contains all persons who are properly ranked as "Summer Residents."

### Aquidneck Fair.

The premium lists, regulations, etc., for the next annual fair of the Aquidneck Agricultural Society, to be held on October 30, 31, and 1st, are now ready for distribution. The society have this year offered liberal premiums, and will make every effort to have the most successful exhibition ever held on the society's elegant grounds. The fair will be held in cooler weather than last year, and at a season when every one has got over the hurry of the summer. The premiums in the ladies' department are especially liberal and it is to be hoped that there will be liberal competition among the ladies of the county in making this department the most attractive feature of the exhibition.

### AQUIDNECK PARK.

Next week will be busy enough to suit all. The annual torpedo experiments that constitute "commencement" at the Torpedo Station will begin on Wednesday. The same day the Civil Service Reformers will talk at the Ocean House. Polo will be the attraction for three afternoons. The fox-hunts, it is expected, will be inaugurated. Races will be held at Aquidneck Park for three days beginning Tuesday. Thursday evening will be "martial night" at the Skating Rink. The New York Yacht club will arrive into in the week, and the races for the Goulet cups will probably be held.

### A Lively Week in Prospect.

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### The Addition to the Hospital.

The Martha Littlefield Hospital fund, amounting to about \$36,000, has been transferred to the Trustees of the Newport Hospital, and the trustees have accordingly begun the contemplated addition to the Hospital. This will be a separate ward, and will be known as the William and Martha Littlefield Marine Hospital. The building will measure 40 x 60 feet, one story high, with all furnishing a smoking room and nurses' apartments. The ward will accommodate 12 patients. The contract has been awarded to Perry G. Chase & Co.

### Gen. Warren's Case.

The secretary of war now has under consideration the case of Gen. G. K. Warren, regarding his conduct at the Battle of Five Forks in the rebellion, and will submit his conclusions thereto to the President in a short time.

It is a little singular how easily the advertising public is "gulled" by every new and worthless advertising dodge that comes along. An only tongued canvas gets up a little sheet, the size of a fair proportioned oblong, calls it a daily newspaper—although the news what little there is, is all cut from some other paper, and repeated each day for a week—prints two or three hundred copies, and hires a boy to throw them wholesale into the stores of their advertisers and a few others whom they hope to pull into advertising; and strange as it may seem there are men who will throw away their money for advertising is just such a concern.

The new reservoir of the Newport Water Works near Hanging Rock will be filled and ready for use by the first of September. The commissioners appointed to assess the land damages of the lands taken by Mr. Norman for this new reservoir were in session this week. The commissioners are M. C. Marin of Newport and David Coggeshall and Noel Coggeshall of Middletown.

If any of our readers wish for a two hours' delightful sail by moonlight on the beautiful waters of Narragansett bay, let them take the Eolis at 8:30 p. m. for Wickford and return home at 10:35. This, during the summer evenings when the moon is at her best, is an excursion long to be remembered.

This has been one of Venor's frosty weeks. The thermometer ranging in the neighborhood of a hundred, and not a drop of rain, does not look much as though Venor's cool weather with frequent showers, was a success this week. The great Canadian crank will do well to try again.

A report is current that an effort is to be made to have a series of steeplechase and running races at Aquidneck Park early in September, and that some of our prominent summer residents are interested in the affair.

The improvements to the lower floor of the State House, as explained in these columns weeks since, have been great.

The travel by the Old Colony steamers to and from New York is simply immense at the present time.

"An Old Private" gives on another page a fine wood portrait of Gen. G. K. Warren of this city.

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## Poetry.

## Modern Songs.

I.—WAR.

Within our strong Republic war has grown  
To be a symbol of the barbarous years  
When Justice cut with clashing swords and  
spars,  
When might was law to men and ruled alone;  
When a mailed warrior on a bloody throne  
Was called a hero; when a people's tears  
Weighed less than an emperor's glory, and  
the ears  
Of truth were stunned with human cries  
and groans.  
We of the Western world are one for peace,  
Though Europe clings in slavery to her past;  
And thunder on her seas and shores;  
The time has come when free-born men  
should cease  
To slay like murderers, and be bold at last  
For that which takes in mercy and restores.

## II.—FAITH.

Dear brother, there is something more than  
doubt  
Beneath the fire and tumult of our age;  
A faith as deep as wisdom in the sage—  
That truth, though tried, can never be cast  
out;  
That life is high and precious, hedged about  
With mysteries which inspire a noble rage;  
That we were given our valiant will to wage  
A fight which shall not end in shame or  
victor.  
Man's mission is immortal, though men die;  
We bear a fate within us, and we strive  
Out of the deep conviction of our hearts:  
We were not born to weep, and rail and sigh;  
Our path leads upward, and our hopes sur-  
vive.  
The day that brings its sorrow and departs.

## III.—INFINITY.

The human mind will never cease to dream  
Of things which dwell sky-hidden beyond  
its reach,  
Of worlds whereof no living souls can teach,  
Far from our sight as stars at mid-day seem.  
The mind outlives the night, its splendors  
gleam.  
Upon the dark and in the hope of each—  
Yet, powerless as the rimmed sun on a beach,  
It throbs against the infinite, the supreme.  
Wherefore, though we may work, and plan,  
and build,  
And hold our vivid science high and true,  
There comes a time when every heart is sore,  
With a wild yearning which is never stilled,  
When wisdom searches vainly for a clue,  
And troubling men upon their knees adore.  
G. E. Montgomery.

## Two Lights.

The distant city's glaring lights  
Loomed up before his boyish eyes—  
As from his village home he went—  
Like golden hints of Paradise.  
He filled his purse with treasured gold,  
He gained the doubtful praise of men;  
Then, pausing from his toil, he turned  
His eyes upon his home again.  
He saw what he had sacrificed;  
He went to think of lost delights,  
And o'er the city's glare he saw  
The beauty of the village lights.

## Selected Poem.

## FRIENDLESS.

"There's some sort of a furrin  
body at the door wantin' ye, ma'am,"  
said an Irish girl to her mistress.

There had been already half a dozen  
"furrin" and other "bodies" asking  
favors that day, and the lady of the  
house was weary, and had lain  
down on the lounge in her room, with  
a new book in her hand.

"Tell her I am lying down, and  
bring up her message," she said with-  
out taking her eyes from her book.

The girl returned saying:

"It's work she's wantin', like all  
the rest uv 'em, ma'am; but I can't  
repate half the gibberish she told  
me."

"Tell her I have no work, and  
know of none elsewhere," was the  
answer.

The door closed heavily under the  
hand of the heartless girl; and the  
lady felt that she had done wrong, and  
almost heard the words, "For ye  
yourself know the heart of a stranger?"  
And the days came back to her with  
strange power when she, a young and  
beautiful orphan, had crossed the sea  
from England to gain her bread by  
her accomplishments; and she re-  
membered how, after one year of toil  
and loneliness, when a kind word was  
a jewel to her, she became mistress of  
this beautiful home, and the mother  
of the lonely little ones who had been  
her pupils before. She wished she  
had seen this "furrin body" and lis-  
tened to her story, if nothing more,  
and cheered "the heart of a stran-  
ger."

As the poor applicant descended the  
steps after receiving the cool message,  
made cooler by the servant's heartless  
tone, she looked up the street and then  
down, as if not knowing which  
way to go, and then moved off in an  
aimless sort of a way, and was soon  
lost out of sight.

She went up one street and down  
another, occasionally ringing a bell,  
only to be told that the lady was out,  
or that she could not be seen. She  
was a stranger in the city, and soon  
got confused in her wanderings; but  
she knew the street and number of  
her temporary home. She was weary  
at last with her ringing and inquir-  
ing, and asked a boy the way to H—  
street. He directed her, and she turned  
her face thither, when she was  
seized with a sudden impulse to ring  
one more bell. Ascending the long  
flight of stone steps before her, she  
did so, and was not a little surprised  
to see the same stern, cold woman  
who had repulsed her an hour ago—  
miles away, as she thought. Before  
she could frame a question, she was  
saluted with:

"What are ye back again, after  
the lady tellin' ye to be gone, that  
she had neither work nor charity for  
ye? And I tell ye—"  
"Catherine," called the lady, who  
had heard the heartless words, "I  
want to see that woman in my room.  
Send her right up."

"She's the same furrin' ye sent  
away an hour ago, ma'am; she's just  
persister on yer helpin' her whether  
ye will or not," said the woman.

"Send her up, Catherine," was the  
reply.

The lady was surprised to see, in  
place of the rough creature she had  
pictured to herself, a well developed  
girl of twenty years, with cheeks like  
roses, teeth like pearls, and with a  
flood of golden hair which the proud-  
est belle might envy—buxom, rustic  
beauty.

"You gives me work; I does it good  
for small money. I walk, walk, all  
day for four weeks, and ask much  
lady vil she give me work. But no  
work yet! Wee passage is paid, I has  
twelve dollars, and I pay Ludvig. Ad-  
drene wife two dollar week, and wash  
iron and eows for my home till I has  
work. Now six weeks gone, money  
gone, sleep gone; Ludvig sick, and  
must work hard for his child and wife,  
and can no more eat his bread for no  
pay. I talks some very good English,  
cause I know girl in Sweden who has  
been five years in 'Merica; and more  
I learn on ship, and of 'Merican fami-  
ly in home with Ludvig, so ladies  
have no trouble with my Swedish  
talk."

"What can you do?" asked the  
lady.

"All things. I spins and weaves  
this gown and shawl and all my  
clothes. I can sew for queous; I can  
knit stockings, wash good, make  
breads, cook dinner, all things for few  
moneys. I good to little children, and  
always amilid I do all the cry nights,  
when 'lone,' and here her voice  
broke, as if she were breaking this  
rule for once.

"You may come to-morrow and  
stay a week, and if you are a good  
seamstress I will get you all the work  
you can do," said the lady, kindly,  
after reading the "good paper."

Selma dropped a low courtesy, and  
kissing the lady's hand, she said sol-  
emnly:

"God be thank you; my mother she  
thank you; and myself thank you."

"How strange," thought the lady,  
after Selma had gone to tell her joy  
to Ludvig's wife, "that no one en-  
gaged her before I saw her. Who  
could withstand her innocence and  
beauty?"

There were good reasons why no  
one had lightened the poor girl's bur-  
den. No lady had seen her! All had  
left it to the judgment of weary or  
thoughtless servants to decide whom  
they should or should not see.

When Selma had been a week in  
this house she was found to be a ne-  
cessity there. No one could charm  
away a headache or sing a baby to  
sleep as she could. Another helper  
had not been dreamt in the house, but  
once Selma was there, it took on new  
charms for the whole family. Home  
became brighter for the father, be-  
cause he saw more of his wife; she  
was relieved of much care, and had  
time to read and make herself inter-  
esting; and the children were enter-  
tained, instructed and loved by a girl  
who served them faithfully. When  
she had been two months in the  
house her friend Ludvig appeared  
one day with a letter from her mother  
in Sweden. And after laughing and  
crying over it, and kissing it tenderly  
many times, Selma gave this English  
version to her mistress:

"When you go away from me,  
child beloved, my heart was dark like  
night-time. Neighbors come and  
talk kind, but I went only to God  
then. When you get to land I say in  
my heart my child no home, no mon-  
ey, may be Ludvig dead, and she be  
with bad stranger. Many day, many  
week, I cry and pray, and then come  
letter—you safe with Ludvig, but  
hard times, no work. I want wings to  
fly over the sea to my child, but I  
have no wings, so I must sit still.  
My heart near breaks. All day I  
think, and all night I dream of only  
Selma, Selma. My heart be great  
load, and my tears a fountain like  
King David, and I know not how I  
will live out in two from you my  
child beloved!"

"One day I sit, knit, knit, for my  
bread, and sudden fell on my soul a  
great peace from God about you. I  
hear no voice, I see no light, but only  
God's peace. Then I know it is well  
with you, that you have friends, and  
work, and His smile on you abive.  
All care go to the winds, and I have  
no wings to fly up to God's home, and  
thank him, for he has hide my Selma,  
beloved, under his wing. That the  
blessed day of all days. Its sun never  
set, and all time I am happy for my  
child beloved!"

Here Selma paused, and, looking at  
her mistress, said:

"Perhaps that day I come two  
times to your door, and God say to  
you, 'Take her in!'"

"No matter whether it was that  
very day or not, Selma. He sent you  
here, and I do truly thank him for it.  
That was my work, to comfort the  
heart of a stranger, and yours to re-  
lieve me of a load of care and work.  
Be hopeful and faithful, and before  
long we will bring the dear mother  
from over the sea, and she can trust  
and pray and knit, knit, here as well  
as there."

Let us be careful how we send the  
stranger or any applicant for honest  
work from our door. We may thus  
hurt away both the work and the  
blessing which God designs for  
it.

What was it John  
That made your face so free and clear from  
pimples, said his sweetheart. Why, don't  
you know, Eva? For over a year I took every-  
thing I could think of without helping me,  
I bought two bottles of Sulphur Bitter,  
and now I haven't a pimple on my  
face, it is the best blood cleaner I ever saw.

You never heard of a strike among  
astronomers. Their business is always  
looking up.

What was it John  
That made your face so free and clear from  
pimples, said his sweetheart. Why, don't  
you know, Eva? For over a year I took every-  
thing I could think of without helping me,  
I bought two bottles of Sulphur Bitter,  
and now I haven't a pimple on my  
face, it is the best blood cleaner I ever saw.

Judah P. Benjamin.  
A CONFEDERATE CABINET MINISTER  
BECOMES A FAMOUS LONDON LAW-  
YER.

I doubt if there is at the South one  
man familiar with his country's history  
for the last 30 years who is not  
proud of the career of Judah P. Benjamin,  
writer a London correspondent  
of the Atlanta Constitution. In in-  
quiring for his chambers, I learned  
from a middle temple barrister that  
Mr. Benjamin was regarded as to-day  
the greatest lawyer at the English  
bar. He is in court all day till 4 in the  
afternoon, then until 7:30 receives  
the solicitors in his chambers. After  
this he goes home to dine at his club at  
the West end. His only leisure is Sun-  
day and an occasional evening. Short  
of stature, thick set, with a strong,  
bright eye, he is a man of simple  
natural manner, relating his ad-  
ventures, reverses and successes with the  
charming ease, grace and naturalness  
mingled with a subtle playfulness  
characteristic of a good raconteur.  
He said, in talking of his adventures  
after the fall of Richmond, that the  
Confederate government left Richmond  
in a body. He and Mr. Davis were  
together on their way to the  
Trans-Mississippi department, and Mr.  
Davis left the party to meet his wife,  
on route, and it was in her camp that  
he was captured. The federals did not  
know that Mr. Davis was in the wagon  
train which was transporting Mrs.  
Davis and friend, and only approached  
curiously to see what it meant. Mr.  
Benjamin continued his journey alone  
and, hearing of the capture of Mr.  
Davis, gave away his saddle and  
bridle, and, securing an old tree,  
threw over it a sheepskin, and, under  
an atlas, playing farmer, at length  
reached the gulf coast. Here he took a  
small boat, and, coasting around  
until arriving at a point near Key  
West, he embarked in a small sail  
boat, open and without deck, for  
Nassau. Here the small, quaint-looking  
black and bright eyes glistened as  
this remarkable man related how,  
when the gulf stream almost carried  
them out into the open sea, when,  
battling against a head wind, and out  
of sight of land (for 100 miles was the  
distance), "and with one bushel of  
raw sweet potatoes to feed three  
men," when, almost without hope, at  
the last moment the wind changed,  
filled their small sail, carried them  
within sight of the lighthouse and en-  
abled them to effect a landing just at  
the old Fifth corps still stand by their  
commander, and whether he receives  
tardy justice or not, he has the sym-  
pathy and love of the men he once led  
to battle.—An Old Private.

Sketches of Union Generals.  
G. K. WARREN.

This skillful engineer, brilliant soldier,  
and successful commander was in  
command of the Fifth corps after  
Grant opened the Wilderness cam-  
paign. He was a slight built man,  
thin, wiry and nervous, but possessing  
great powers of endurance. He had  
a dark, warty complexion, straight  
black hair, Greek features, and large  
expressive eyes that could beam in  
tenderness or flash with the fury of  
battle. He was very quiet and retiring  
in his manner, but somehow his  
men all loved him and had great faith  
in his ability. He was reckless and  
daring to a fault, sparing himself  
neither exposure or fatigue. No  
service was too great for him to make,  
no danger too great for him to face,  
if it would only bring success to the  
Union cause. He was a successful  
General, and won a reputation as a  
soldier of which any man would be  
proud. We always regretted the act  
of General Sheridan in removing him  
from the command of our corps at the  
battle of Five Forks. It was a serious  
mistake, and one that should have  
been righted long before this date.—  
Warren had encountered dangers, and  
had fought bravely and with success  
through the war. Five Forks was the  
decisive battle that closed it. Warren  
had done all that a man could do in  
getting his corps into the battle. We  
had fought like demons and captured  
the enemy that had driven Sheridan  
and his cavalry from the field. Sheri-  
dan, brave, rash, impulsive, excited as  
a madman by the bloody victory we  
had gained, received an impression  
that Warren had not done enough,  
ordered General Griffin to relieve him  
of his command upon the field of victory  
in the midst of the thousands of  
prisoners he had captured. Before  
Griffin could reach the side of General  
Warren to assume the command, Warren  
had stormed the last position of the  
foe, leading a column of troops  
across an open field under a deadly  
fire, with his corps flag in his hand—a  
feat of recklessness and gallant bravery  
which would have honored General  
Sheridan himself. We could forgive  
Sheridan for the injustice of an act  
performed in a moment of excitement,  
but to persist in it for seventeen long  
years, preferring to crush a brother  
officer rather than acknowledge an  
error he had committed is not an honor-  
able thing for a brave man to do. The  
old Fifth corps still stand by their  
commander, and whether he receives  
tardy justice or not, he has the sym-  
pathy and love of the men he once led  
to battle.—An Old Private.

She Recognized It.

"If you will send me the Wasp, I  
will paint you a plaque," said a  
woman with streaks of grey in her  
hair and a boarding-house kind of  
manner.

"What is a plaque, madam?"

"A painting; round; painted on a  
wooden plate."

"Is it a landscape with some blue  
Alpine mountains about four miles  
away, leaning affectionately over a  
farm house with a gable roof in the  
immediate foreground?"

"Yes."

"Is there a small mountain-shadowed  
lake, stretching away about four  
inches into the blue horizon and a  
Great Eastern yacht with a giant  
navigator resting dreamily on its placid  
surface?"

"Yes."

"Do the trees rise up in soft, dewy  
herbaceousness, with large beautiful  
leaves on them, two sizes larger than  
the door of the house?"

"Yes; where did you see it?"

"And is there a man on a fence  
with an eight-foot mastodon dog at  
his feet perspicuously wondering how  
in thunder a boat like that can sail  
over the glass-like rim of a two-foot  
puddle without running aground six  
times in six minutes?"

"Yes; the very one!"

"Well, we have one of those.—  
We've been using it for firewood all  
winter, and some of it is in the wood  
box yet; and, as seventeen young  
ladies are painting some more of it for us,  
we'll have to get another."

But there was an artistic girl and an  
indignant flutter, and the plaques  
was only represented by the reverbera-  
tions of a four-horse power sham-  
an of the door.

It is an open secret that the ex-  
tremely fashionable young men of the  
day wear very light trousers, well  
defined waists slightly suggestive of  
corsets, hats with curved brims, very  
tall colors, very light ties and a white  
flower placed very close to their  
darling chins. Their boots taper at  
the toe to points so sharp as to defy  
nature and cause the heart of the corn  
doctor to leap with joy whenever he  
beholds them. These details may  
not prove uninteresting to the young  
men who live a distance from the  
great cities and wear clothing made  
by tailors.

A big black bear walked into  
Pownal, Vt., the other morning and  
cleared the streets of that village in  
about two minutes. One man loaded  
his gun, followed him and put a ball  
in a tender and fatal spot. The bear  
proved to be a civilized animal, which  
earned the bread and butter of two  
Italians, who soon appeared on the  
scene.

Wister's Balsam of Wild Cherry cures  
Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Whooping Cough,  
Croup, Inflammation, Rheumatism, and all  
the Troubles of the Chest. 30 cents and \$1.25.

A Famous Stock Farm.  
GEORGE L. LORILLARD'S STABLE AT  
SLIP—NOTED JOCKEYS—FAMOUS  
TROTTERS.

About three miles from Slip, L. I., is  
the summer residence and farm of  
George L. Lorillard. Eight hundred  
acres comprise the extent of the place  
and a large portion of the ground is  
left out in such a picturesque manner  
as to suggest fairyland itself. What  
was at one time only a barren waste  
has been made, thanks to the expen-  
diture of a vast sum of money and the  
employment of the highest skilled  
labor, to blossom like the rose. It is  
here that all the famous horses owned  
by Mr. Lorillard are kept during the  
greater portion of the year. The stable  
is a large, low wooden building,  
octagonal in shape and capable of ac-  
commodating about fifty horses. Each  
animal has a good sized apartment to  
himself and the whole is kept scrupu-  
lously neat. An army of small boys  
and young men are employed the year  
round to care for the stock. The  
largest of these employees are the  
"rubbers" or grooms, whose sole  
duty consists in rubbing down the  
horses after they have taken their  
morning exercise. In one portion



## The Newport Mercury

John P. SANBORN, Editor and Proprietor

SATURDAY, JULY 29, 1882.

Walking matches have been suspended by prize fights. Public taste is getting refined.

Seven lives were lost Wednesday evening by an explosion on the steamship *Fanchon*, at New Orleans.

Last year \$837,000 worth of chewing gum was sold in the United States. Here is another promising field for the prohibitionists.

The Wisconsin Prohibitionists will nominate Congressmen in all the districts and thus disarrange early the plans of the politicians.

The tax bill before Congress is undoubtedly dead for this session, and there is a strong opposition in the Senate to the naval bill.

The Republicans of the Second Vermont District have nominated Judge Luke P. Poland for Congress. This is a strong nomination.

The man arrested at Puerto Cabello as one of the Phoenix Park murderers, has made what is called a "confession." An Irish detective has been sent for him.

It is estimated that the Americans who go abroad this season, will carry \$150,000,000 out of this country. The immigrants will bring back a very small part of this sum.

The Republicans of the First Minnesota Congressional District have nominated Milo White for Congress. This retires to private life the somewhat notorious Congressman Donnell.

It is thought now that Governor Cornell will be re-nominated for Governor of New York without any serious opposition. Cornell has made a good Governor.

A sensible tourist says: "Buy the guidebook, and then avoid the beaten paths it recommends. It leads inevitably to where fashion has gone, and if you want real rest and recreation you do not want to go there."

The river and harbor bill has passed both houses of Congress, and goes to the President. The bill contains an appropriation of \$125,000 for the Providence river, \$20,000 for Newport and \$10,000 for Block Island.

George William Curtis denies that he has sent money to the Republican Congressional Campaign committee. He does not believe in assessments, and fails to set the fashion of making voluntary contributions.

The tenement houses owned by the Trinity Church Corporation of New York are in such a disgracefully bad condition that the authorities have taken the matter in hand. This exemplifies the truth that corporations—churches not excepted—have no souls.

Maine politics are keeping pace with the weather, and are getting very warm. The contest is even, and the Republicans, while reasonably confident of victory, admit that the vote will be close. A threatened "Independent Republican" ticket is a possible complication in the campaign.

The United States is a great country. It contracted with speed a stupendous public debt, and is now paying it off at an unprecedented rate. In 1865, the debt was \$2,756,481,571.43, making \$78.25 for each inhabitant, with an interest charge of \$1.09.

War, Pestilence and Famine.

There are disquieting rumors regarding the existence of cholera in the East. It had its origin in the hot beds of pestilence, Singapore and the neighboring islands, and has already made its appearance in Calcutta.

None who are aware of the rapidity with which the infection is transmitted and which is increased so far as Western nations are concerned by the change in the route from India through the Red Sea, will consider the action of the International Sanitary Commission in ordering a quarantine at Aden, of all vessels from the Dutch East Indies, and a vigilante inspection of all others from which there is a possibility of danger, superfluous. It is suggested also that the holy pilgrimages from India, which are fertile propagators of the disease by the filth and unwholesome living of the pilgrims, be stopped.

War and pestilence in the East with famine following in their footsteps, would be an accumulation of horrors awful to contemplate. America may well be thankful that her isolated position frees her from these dread visitants. But the overflowing granaries of our land should charitably minister to the wants of the Eastern nations, if aid is needed.

Egypt in August.

The month of August is the time when in Egypt they have, besides the overflowing of the Nile, the malaria, infectious ophthalmia, fevers and rheumatism, or hot wind, which the strongest man cannot face without instantly feeling his muscles unstrung and his skin parched and feverish.

Of course the Egyptians can stand what the English soldiers cannot on such soil, therefore a little delay means a great deal for Arabi.

## Affairs in Egypt.

Matters in Egypt are still alarming. It is believed that Arabi Pasha has threatened to depose the house of Osman and proclaim Jeerd ruler in its place, while the Khedive has officially proclaimed Arabi a rebel, has forbidden the Egyptian army to obey his orders and calls upon the people to assist the English. On Saturday night 600 of Arabi's cavalry raided Ramleh, an Alexandrian aristocratic suburb, and, Monday morning, 5,000 Nubians occupied Aboukir, and began constructing earthworks. A large number of bullocks intended for British consumption fell into the hands of the Egyptians. Mr. Gladstone has received a letter written by Arabi just before the bombardment, in which he declares that in case a shot is fired he will declare a holy war, and that Egypt will fight to the bitter end. But on Monday the British forces occupied Ramleh with very little opposition from the Egyptians.

The forces of Arabi Pasha are fortifying themselves strongly at Ramleh, Aboukir and Rosetta. His position is rendered almost impregnable by the overflow of the Nile, which will doubtless devastate the whole of lower Egypt. It is not thought that the Egyptians will attack the English. Arabi Pasha has gone to Cairo. It is announced that Turkish troops will be sent to Egypt, but the Porte hopes that a peaceful solution of the difficulties can be effected. The French Senate has agreed to a credit for an expedition to protect the Suez Canal.

A message from the Queen was received in Parliament Tuesday, announcing the calling out of the reserves. Active war preparations in England continue. The British have 14,000 men available for service in the field, as soon as they can be conveyed to Egypt. The English seem to be all at sea as regards Arabi's army. It is estimated all the way from 6,000 to 100,000 men. The acting consul general of the United States in Egypt has left Cairo. He telegraphs that all American citizens are safe.

On Tuesday night at nine o'clock a decided attempt was made to surprise the British outposts under cover of darkness. A force of 600 men approached close to the British lines, and when the Thirty-eighth regiment opened fire the enemy retreated precipitately. During the remainder of the night the Egyptians continued moving about just beyond range. The attempt was preceded by reports that Arabi Pasha was attempting to treat for conditions for his surrender, and that a white flag was flying over his entrenchments. The reports were probably circulated to lull the vigilance of the British.

On Thursday a severe battle occurred between the English and Arabi's forces. The Egyptian troops, were driven back into Ramleh with the loss of 40 killed and a large number wounded. Arabi's troops have become so bold that they have been stealing General Alison's gunpowder. On Thursday morning another great confrontation broke out in Alexandria.

It is stated that President Arthur has accepted an invitation to become the guest, next month, of a prominent New York gentleman who owns a cottage at Bar Harbor, Me., the trip to be solely for rest and no formalities to be accepted either there or en route. It is expected the President will arrive about the middle of the month, and make as long a stay as the demands of public business will allow.

A wise man is Governor St. John of Kansas. He told a reporter the other day that he was sure to be re-elected, but saucily added: "After finishing my work as Governor of this State I am through. I would not, if I could, be a United States Senator.—My fanaticism would not avail me there. I have no doubt that I would fade into a very mortifying existence."

Four hundred refugee Russian Jews were expelled from Castle Garden, New York, Tuesday. They absolutely refused to work, and their filthy, unmanageable habits rendered them intolerable to the Commissioners.

An explosion of gunpowder at Rice's quarry in Chicago, Thursday, damaged the surrounding property to the extent of \$80,000. Many persons were injured and two children killed.

The barn and outhouses of Wm. A. Weeden, at Cumberland Hill, together with several tons of hay and several cattle, were burned Wednesday morning; loss, \$6,000; partially insured.

Crop reports from all parts of the West and South continue excellent. The wheat, oat and barley crop will be the largest ever known.

In the British house of commons, an address, thanking the Queen for calling out the reserves, was approved without a division.

Hon. Charles H. Handy, State Senator from Warren, has been appointed Deputy Collector of customs at Providence.

The Ohio Brewers' Association have passed resolutions denouncing the Republican party for its recent legislation.

Cyrus C. Daniels, aged 60, committed suicide in Woonsocket, Tuesday night, by shooting himself.

An excursion steamer on Lake Champlain has been seized for over crowding with passengers.

## A Murderer in Jumbo.

One of the assassins of Lord Cavanagh and Under Secretary Burke at Dublin, has been apprehended. He was arrested July 10 at Puerto Cabello, Venezuela, on his own confession, and says that his name is William Westgate. He shipped on the 8th of May, under the name of O'Bryan, on the British bark Gladstone, from Swanson to Tucumac. He says he left Dublin on the night of the 8th of May by steamer to Swanson. The names of three of his accomplices and other details of the murders were taken by deposition before the British Consul. He says that he was employed by Mr. O'Connor and other influential persons. Parties who have seen the man give credence to his confession. In appearance the man is tall and slender. He says that the price of the dead was £20 to each of the assassins. He said that £20 was worth more to an Irishman than an Englishman's life. It is believed that the Venezuelan government will surrender him, although there is no extradition treaty. The British Foreign Office has been telegraphically communicated with, and Westgate has been taken to Caracas.

It is to be hoped that one of the inhuman assassins has been in reality apprehended. If men ever deserved the severest punishment, the wretches who took the lives of Cavendish and Burke for a few paltry dollars, merit such penalty. All law-abiding citizens, whether they uphold the Irish cause or sympathize with England, will unite in an earnest desire that justice be meted out to these mercenary slayers of their fellow men.

These are the days that people are talked to death, and when a candidate accepts a nomination in the terms words given below he merits the thanks of an oppressed country. This is the letter addressed by Robert E. Pattison of Philadelphia to the chairman of the committee of the Democratic State Convention appointed to notify him of his nomination for Governor:

PHILADELPHIA, July 24, 1882.  
GENTLEMEN—I have just received your letter of July 21 advising me of the action of the Democratic State Convention, I accept the nomination for Governor, and if chosen for the office by the people I will strive to perform the duties to their satisfaction. Respectfully yours,

ROBERT E. PATTISON.

Thursday was the hottest day of the season. In New York there were 104 deaths. The thermometer stood 97 at 3 o'clock, and 87 at midnight. In Boston it marked 98 in the shade, and from 105 to 120 in the street.

A dispatch from Fort Totten, Dakota, reports intense excitement in the Turtle mountain country, the Indians having warned all white settlers to leave that country or they will forcibly eject them.

Another harmless Virginia duel—Crockett vs. Wise—the one a State's Attorney, the other a candidate for Congress. Two rounds—nobody hit—Crockett satisfied—likewise Wise. No arrests.

Judge Lowell decides that a punched silver coin, plugged up with base metal, is still a legal tender of full value, and not counterfeit, provided it contains the proper amount of silver.

The backs of the new national bank notes will be printed with brown ink. The bill will be known as "brown-backs," indicating that they were issued by rechartered banks.

It is believed that the mystery of the Bell murder, in Boston, is about to be solved. The murderer is known, and the police are on his track.

Later developments indicate that Ira Fletcher, who took his life on the church steps at East Greenwich, lived in Detroit, where he has relatives.

Colonel H. A. DeWitt, formerly Superintendent of the Sprague property in Augusta, Me., died suddenly in Boston, Monday morning.

A steamer capsized in the Delaware river, Thursday evening, and three passengers and a deck hand were drowned.

Bark "Oasis," of Freeport, Me., is believed to have been lost, with all on board.

It is expected that the president will veto the river and harbor bill.

The Providence nine again leads the league.

Human Prejudice. Some one has wisely said: "There is nothing stronger than human prejudice, and nothing weaker than the prejudices of physicians, particularly 'proprietary' physicians, because some such medicines are siams, they leap to the conclusion that all are. As well say, because some physicians are quacks, all are. Theirs are counterparts of all the quacks in the world, go to the back. But there's this money, and there are true medicines. Among the latter is Hunt's Remedy, true and tried, and with the testimonials of hundreds who have been healed and saved from the grave by it. For all diseases of the skin, and the other thermal organs, it stands without a peer. Physicians prescribe it, and the sick hail it with joy. Isn't it cheaper to buy a bottle of it yourself, and take it according to directions, than to pay for your prejudice by receiving it at the hands of your physician at ten times the cost?

President Thomas Guardia of Costa Rica is dead.

Vacant Places

In the dental ranks will never occur if you are particularly anxious and clean, and every day with that famous tooth-wash, SOZO-DONT. From youth to old age it will keep the enamel spotless and unimpaired. The teeth of persons who use SOZO-DONT have a pearl-like whiteness, and the mouth is rendered sweet and fragrant. It is composed of rare aromatic herbs and injurious ingredients of tooth pastes, &c.

## NEWS OF THE WEEK.

From all Parts of the World.

Horrible Atrocities at Tanta. Reports from Tanta, Egypt, indicate that the most horrible atrocities were committed during the late massacre of Europeans and Christians.

A party officer who has arrived from there says mobs of shrieking and shouting women paraded the street, swinging clubs to which were attached legs and arms torn from the bodies of murdered Europeans. Amidst the groans of the wounded and over the piles of the dead and dying, the soldiers and rabble fought and wrestled together for loot and plunder from the victims. A gang of marauders from Alexandria murdered three local officers with their families, and hounding the bodies together in the public square burned them, by the aid of petroleum, zealously guarding the flames until the bodies were one indistinguishable mass of cinders. The mob also killed a dozen Greeks. It tied the viscera of one of the unfortunate to the tail of a dog, then covered the beast with petroleum, which was set on fire amidst the cries of joy from the women and children, who danced with glee around the holocaust. Eight times the mob was dispersed only to soon reassemble and renew its atrocities. Finally two sheiks with a strong body of Bedouins dispersed them. A number of Jews were escorted to a place of safety by a Bedouin sheik's bodyguard. Taqia, capital of the province of Gharibiyeh, is a handsome city lying in the heart of the Delta with 50,000 inhabitants. It has large public buildings and the Khedive has there an extensive palace.

A City Father Wants to Fight.

While the representatives of Sullivan and Wilson, pugilists, were wrangling as to the place and conditions of a prize fight, in New York, ex Alderman James Duane, of Brooklyn, laid a thousand dollars on the table, and said that he would fight either Sullivan or Wilson, anywhere, for almost any amount. His challenge was not accepted. Sullivan and Wilson agreed to have another hard glove fight at New York on August 14.

TRENTON, N. J.—

Mr. William Henry Trescott, late special envoy to South America, furnishes for publication an open letter to ex-Secretary Blaine, in which he defends Mr. Blaine against all the charges made against him in connection with Peru and Chili, and says that they are too absurd for serious consideration. As he understood it, Mr. Blaine's object was a friendly solution of the present difficulties and by the peace congress to prevent the possibilities of future war.

Condensations. Oscar M. Goodwin, late cashier of the Logansport, Ind., National Bank, has been arrested for a \$17,000 defalcation.—There was an \$80,000 fire at Philadelphia, Sunday, and a \$120,000 fire at Lanesville, O.—The North Adams incendiary, Walden, was sentenced to four years in the state prison.—A fire in the Mutual Glass Company's building on Barclay street, New York, Saturday afternoon, caused a loss of \$30,000; fully insured.

The Indians are on the war-path in Pleasant Valley, Arizona.—Justice Waite will sign a writ of habeas corpus in the Curtis assessment collection case, that the matter may be argued in the United States supreme court this fall. After Curtis is disposed of, Hubbard's will be the next case.

Death of George P. Marsh.

Hon. George P. Marsh, for twenty years U. S. Minister to Italy, died suddenly Monday, at his post of duty, aged 81 years. Mr. Marsh was a native of Woodstock, Vt., was educated at Dartmouth, and was admitted to the bar at Burlington. He was elected to the Twenty-eighth Congress as a Whig, and was three times reelected. He was U. S. Minister at Turkey for a year or two, and was sent on a special mission to Greece. He was appointed to the Italian mission in 1861. Mr. Marsh was eminent as a scholar, and his contributions to our permanent literature were many and valuable.

The Town of Fresno Burned.

At Fresno, Cal., about 50 houses have been burned, including five hotels, the Ogle House, the French Hotel, the Star Hotel, the Farmers Home and the Mechanics House; also, Hughes' livery stable, the Farmers Bank, Metropolitan Hall, stores, barbershops, saloons, etc. The losses will probably reach \$200,000.

Serious Diseases in Russia.

It is reported that the Russian steamer Moscow has been sunk by a boiler explosion, with two hundred Londo—300 houses and some large warehouses have been destroyed by fire at Radzilow, Russia, and 3000 people are homeless.

Deaths from Toy-Pistol Lockjaw.

Oliver, aged 18, son of Herman Brightman, in Fall River, Saturday, the wound received July 4; Michael Alkerman, aged 26 years, in Chicago, Saturday, wound received in the thigh July 4; Albert Gates, at Stonington, Ct., on Sunday.—There are 20 fatal cases at Chicago, Ill.

Best Furnaces and Bedding of all descriptions. Piazza Chairs, Folding or Lawn Settees, and Kitchen Furnishing Goods of all descriptions.

For sale by

A. C. TITUS.

## LAWN TENNIS &amp; ARCHERY.

## CROQUET,

From 95c to \$5.

Base Balls, Bats, Children's Carriages, Novelties, Lamps and Fixtures, at

Opposite E. W. Lawton's.

Miscellaneous.



PROVIDENCE  
FURNITURE CO.

AWFUL  
SLAUGHTER  
—AT THE—  
GREAT

House Furnishers.

SWEEEPING REDUCTIONS

—IN ALL KINDS OF—

House Furnishings.

Our Entire Stock to be converted into money this month.

Most Marvellous Bargains

—IN—

FURNITURE,





## Miscellanous.

**SMOKE**  
—THE—  
**WELL-KNOWN BRANDS**  
—OF—  
**CIGARS!**

"KEY-WEST HAVANAS,"

"LA CAROLINAS,"

"KANGAROO,"

"OLD MILL,"

"BRISTOL."

A FINE AND FRESH LOT

—OF—

**Havana Cigars!**

JUST RECEIVED,

Wholesale &amp; Retail.

J. D. RICHARDSON,  
212 Thames Street.**SEASON OF 1882****BUTTER**

Receiving weekly, choice Butter, in packages from 20 to 115 pounds; also Alderney Butter, received Tuesdays and Saturdays, fresh made.

**EGGS.**

Fresh Island Eggs always in stock, which I offer for sale at the very lowest market prices.

**Groceries**

Receiving weekly, new invoices of choice Family Groceries, Tea, Coffees, Sugars, Spices, Canned Goods, Beans, Cheese, Hominy, Oat Meal, Lard, Hams, Bacon, Tongues, Smoked Beef, &amp;c.

50 kits of No. 1 and No. 2 New Mackerel, invoice of Baldwin and Greening Apples, Potatoes, Onions, Turnips, Carrots, &amp;c., of good quality.

**SALT.**

Salt, by the peck, bushel and sack, all qualities; Rock Salt, for horses and Cattle.

**FLOUR.**

Flour of the following brands: Washburn &amp; Crosby's, Pillsbury's Best, Superb; all new process Minnesota wheat; I also have my own brand, Barber's Perfection, which is unequalled in quality.

**GRAIN, HAY, STRAW, &c.**

Hay, in small and large bales; Straw, in small and large bales, by the bale or ton; Northern and Southern Family Meal, white bolted and yellow; Oats, Bran, Fine Feed, Oat meal, Feed Meal, Hominy, Chop, &amp;c. Beds filled with good, clean Oat Straw.

**C. P. BARBER,**4 & 6 Market Sq.,  
NEWPORT, R. I.**GROCERS & BUTCHERS**ATTENTION.  
ONIONS AND CATSUP by the pint  
quart, gallon, or barrel, by  
CARL HERTGEN,  
72 Spring st.**NEW****Spring Woolens!**

FOR—

**SUITS AND OVERCOATS.****GOULD & SON.**

I Have Just Received

From Philadelphia and New York a full line of

**RAW SILKS.**

Silks and Cretonnes,

**WILLOW AND FANCY CHAIRS.**

W. F. SPINGLER,

No. 3 Franklin Street.

**SPRUCE Framing Lumber!**

250,000 FEET

Superior Quality of

**SPRUCE FRAMING LUMBER,**

JUST LANDED, AND

**ASSORTED TO LENGTHS AT**

J. B. Finch's Lumber Yard,

LOPEZ WHARF.

TO LET—Several tenements, with possession on the 1st of September, and two with immediate possession.

ALFRED SMITH.

TO LET—Several first-class tenements on Washington street, from 10 to 12½ dollars per month. Apply to ALFRED SMITH.

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